

## LIFT OFF CORNS!

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## LITTLE MAIDEN HAD IT RIGHT

Probably Best Definition of "Wife," But One Will Wonder How She Got to Know It.

The pretty schoolteacher had asked her class for the best original definition of "wife," and the boy in the corner promptly responded, "A rib!"

She looked at him reproachfully and nodded to the boy with dreamy eyes, who seemed anxious to say something. "Man's guiding star and guardian angel!" he said, in response to the nod. "A helpmeet!" put in a little flaxen-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity," suggested a demure little girl.

"And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull, and the pretty, dark-haired girl said slowly, "A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who makes a man hustle," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Some one for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop there," said the schoolteacher; "that's the best definition."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

## Policeman's Happy Lot.

A little Indianapolis miss whose mother is dead lives with her little brothers and sisters at the home of her grandmother. Her father, who is a physician, has his office and home in another part of the city.

Surrounded by everything that brings happiness to the heart of a child, the little girl's thoughts often wandered to poor daddy, who was all alone.

One day she surprised her grandmother with the startling remark: "Grandma, I wish daddy was a policeman."

"A policeman, dear! Why? Daddy is a physician, and that is a very good profession, you know."

"Yes, grandma," persisted the child, "but if daddy was a policeman he wouldn't be so lonesome."

When you see a man trying to hold up a lamppost it shows that he sympathizes with anything that is tight.

A scholar has no ennui.



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## PAN GERMANS HAVE COUNTRY IN GRASP

Annexionist Press Openly Delighted Over Ouster of Von Kuehlmann.

London, July 11.—The fall of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is regarded in Germany as the introduction of an open Pan-German regime under the control of the military leaders, special dispatches from Holland say. The Pan-German newspapers do not hide their delight.

Reports of the appointment of Admiral von Hintze as foreign secretary are accepted as final by the Pan-German papers, which contend this involves no change of policy.

In the Reichstag Tuesday the socialists informed the president they were not prepared to vote the war credit until they knew what foreign policy von Hintze was going to pursue. It was agreed as a way out of a threatening situation that the House would go into committee for a confidential discussion.

The result was that the semi-official announcement of von Hintze's appointment took a tentative form, being merely that he had been "named" as von Kuehlmann's successor.

## QUENTIN ROOSEVELT DOWNS FIRST ENEMY

Son of Ex-President Scores Victory In Fight With Three Hun Planes.

With the American forces on the Marne, July 10, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane this afternoon in a fight north of Chateau-Thierry.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside of the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions and started to join them. He was closely approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German. Roosevelt immediately opened fire and after 50 shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

The lieutenant is certain the machine was crushed, for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000 yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining German airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to make good his escape and returned to the field, himself and his mechanic unscathed.

## NEW TURKISH SULTAN MAY PROVE PRO-ALLY

Personal Acquaintance of the Young Ruler Says He Is German Hater.

New York, July 11.—The opinion that the new sultan of Turkey, Mohammed VI, is pro-ally in sympathy and disposition to an understanding with representatives of the allies, was expressed here today by Salih Bey Bourdji, former president of the Ottoman Telegraphic agency, now a voluntary exile from Turkey. He said that in 1914 he knew the present sultan personally, when he was Prince Vahid Eddhine, brother of the dead ruler.

"I cannot be sure that his ideas have not changed since 1914," said Mr. Bourdji, "but I am sure he will not follow blindly the orders of the commander in chief and progress as his predecessor did. He is not a figurehead. I am also convinced that he is today the most anti-German Turk in the Turkish empire."

## WILL ADVANCE FUNDS TO CANNING FACTORIES

Washington, D. C., July 11.—Efforts being made through the federal reserve system to increase credits available to the canning industry, according to a bulletin issued today by the reserve board. Governor Harding has suggested that the cooperation of large banking institutions be ordered to furnish capital for the establishments located in centers where local banks cannot advance the funds. Food Administrator Hoover has estimated that \$50,000,000 in excess of their usual capital requirements would be needed by canners during the season. The increased cost he reported, was due to higher charges for labor and materials.

## ELKS PUT BAN ON USE OF ALIEN LANGUAGES

Atlantic City, N. J., July 11.—Enemy alien languages are barred from use in the clubhouses of the Elks in a resolution unanimously adopted by the grand lodge in annual session here. The convention listened to a patriotic speech by Samuel Gompers and renewed its pledge to stand behind the government in its war aims and to lend every aid possible in the reconstruction period.

The big brother movement will be amplified throughout the nation by a systematic campaign. A junior police system will be used to find homes and employment for wayward boys.

## YOUNG EDISON ENLISTS IN U. S. TANK DIVISION

Morristown, N. J., July 11.—William L. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, enlisted today in a tank division of the United States army.

## TROTSKY IN FAVOR OF RAISING GREAT ARMY

Paris, July 11.—Speaking at the opening today of the general congress of Russian soviets Leon Trotsky, bolshevik minister of war, according to a dispatch received here from Basel this morning, said:

"Russia is on the eve of a general military service conscription."

Trotsky also emphasized the necessity of Russia having a powerful army.

## GREATEST DANGER FROM GERMANY NOT FOUND ON BATTLE FIELDS.

With American Army In Europe In 1919 As Large As That of the French Has Ever Been, and Bigger Than the British at Its Strongest, Teutons Cannot Hope to Win By Arms—Probably Will Launch Another Peace Offensive, In Expectation of Realizing Their Desires Through Negotiations Around the Green Table.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS. (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune.)

Certain phrases of the recent speech of the German foreign secretary, Kuehlmann, have been widely accepted as the first hint of a coming German peace offensive, always to be foreseen if Germany did not gain a decisive victory in the military campaign of the present year. To be sure, the words of the German minister were not themselves very explicit; they contained nothing more than the suggestion that however complete a military triumph were won by invincible German arms, there was no vast expansion, or enormous gain, to be expected. "Military alone cannot lead to victory"—there will have to be negotiations around a green table after the fighting has ended.

Thereupon there burst forth from the Junker and Pan-German elements the same clamor that followed the temporary assertion by the Reichstag last year of the Russian doctrine of "peace without indemnities and without annexations." Looking backward a year, the similarity between the two incidents is at the least a suspicious one. Looking to the future, it is not difficult to see that in certain contingencies it may be valuable to Kuehlmann to be able to point to Junker rage when he seeks to impress the enemy world with his moderation. For the Junker record may be useful to his successor.

Must Win Now.

In any event there are certain facts as unmistakable as anything can be. If Germany does not win the decision she seeks in the campaign of 1918 she cannot win the war and she cannot longer believe that victory is possible. The best she can hope for is to keep a position of her conquests, and she can only hope to do this if she gets peace before American troops begin their share in the campaign of 1919, when we shall have an army in France numerically as strong in first line as the British army in the campaign of 1918, and stronger than the British army in France has ever been.

Germany began the present campaign not only with great advantages, but with advantages which were not only hers, but which she brought from Russia more troops than all but a few of the military men had suspected, and, in addition, she brought generals and methods which, applied to western warfare, produced something approximately a revolution in her ideas and something uncomfortably close to a disaster of the first magnitude to her enemies' armies.

But if Germany could surprise us all by her numbers and methods in the opening of the present campaign, she would have to do so from her own subjects the conditions of the last great gamble. One of her big enemies had collapsed; in place of millions of Russian troops there were in March only a few hundred thousands of Americans. Germany could expect to come on to the decisive field bringing superior man and gun power, she might hope to increase the not overwhelming advantage of numbers by exploiting the advantages of position and capitalizing the mistakes of her foes and the miscalculations of her opponents. But she could not do more than this.

Such differences in immediate resources as there were, but which were many as she realized, with her troops drawn from Russia in line, and the armies of her western opponents were certain to disappear once America began in earnest to send her troops to the field. Her only advantage could do much by repairing her own blunders. Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign might hope to defeat the British and Prussians before the Russians and Austrians could get armies to the field. Europe could expect to dispose of two enemies before two more arrived he was done. As it was, of course, the first two sufficed to dispose of him.

A Bad Guess.

The Germans underestimated our ability to send men and therefore overestimated the period of time in which they would be able to achieve superior numbers. This was like their mistake in the Marne campaign in 1914. They also overestimated the immediate success they could win by their first blow. What has happened in the way of sending American troops to Europe has surprised our enemy even more than our allies, we may be sure of that. But the German saw at all times that if we meant business he would have to accomplish what he had to do, or thereafter, and in a smaller measure, around the green table.

His military leaders declared that they could take Paris and crush the British army in the campaigning season of 1918. They also told us that if they were unable to do either of these things they could win sufficient successes to enable German diplomats in the peace negotiations which would come at the end of the fighting season of 1918. They also told us that a portion of his conquests. Now, the first part of the contract is obviously getting beyond German resources to perform. The chances of a decisive victory in the field are lessening; the next attempt must be made at the east open the road to it, or the game is up, so far as Paris or the channel is concerned.

On the other hand, the next time the German attacks he will probably make considerable gains, he may win impressive local successes. He may even gain ground in two or three attacks, always recognizing that it is utterly improbable that the ground won will get him to Calais or to Paris. But, if the campaign ends without an allied counter offensive, which is likely, and with the German army still patiently holding considerable areas of France won in the fifth campaign of the war, then the army can rest in its trenches for the winter season and let German diplomacy have its say.

Past experience indicates pretty clearly the direction which German diplomacy will take. Its double purpose will be to divide the allies, by offering one to the nations which are against the Hun, and to offer, say Alsace-Lorraine to France, and at the same time seeking to capitalize the war weariness of the French people, the agony due to the new wounds and the new devastation. Austria may again be deputized to carry the message.

Playing to Gallery.

Or there may be a convenient fight between the "moderates" of Germany, like that of last summer, which served to distract and disrupt allied preparations and allied opinion. While the German agents were at work in Russia, preparing the way for the great coalition which had its fruition at Brest-Litovsk. We shall certainly have an irresistible push of "liberalism" in Germany just as soon as the ruling elements decide to let it loose again.

In the last analysis, however, German diplomacy is bound to seek to achieve a German peace by transform-

ing any negotiation into a bargain counter and making sacrifices, and conservatively real sacrifices, in the west to insure the preservation of what has been conquered in the east.

There is nothing novel about this scheme. Every one has seen from the beginning that at the precise moment when Germany saw she could not crush the western nations she would strive to buy them off by such concessions, in the way of restoring to them their own, as would leave her still supreme on the road from Berlin to Constantinople and beyond, and also the disintegrating Russian empire.

If Germany can preserve her corridor from the Baltic to the Bosphorus she may hope, ultimately, to resume the advance upon Cairo and upon India. If she can hold the Black sea, the Transcaucasian provinces, she has still another and more secure route to the Indian frontier. If she can preserve the chaos in Russia, the jumble of disorganized and disjointed states she has created from the Arctic to the Black sea, she can look forward to immediate economic supremacy in what was once the Russian empire and an enduring insurance against a reunion of the fragments of that empire into a state which can bar her road to the Pacific.

What Germany has to fear is that her enemies will continue the war until they are victorious in the field and can, in their turn, erect, not shadow states, but real states out of the subject and suppressed nationalities along her own coast, and in the Balkans and Balkan limits. A real Poland, with 25,000,000 people, with a gateway upon the Baltic at Danzig, with German Poles united to Austrian and Russian, would close the way to Russia, would be a constant menace to the British empire, like that which Europe again and again erected in the Low countries against France in other centuries.

Block the Paths.

A restored Poland, a unified Rumania, a southern Slav state on the Danube, an international control of Constantinople, and the Balkans, these things would mean the end of all of Germany's ambitions and the destruction of all her hopes. If, in addition, Austria could be resolved into its component parts, or transformed into a Russian or a German state, the work would be complete, but this last is perhaps beyond the power of the most victorious alliance Europe has ever seen.

What is possible is to bar the several roads of the German into lands inhabited by the weak and the defenseless, whether the anarchic Russians or the hapless Turks, by the creation of states which have all the necessary elements out of which to construct or reconstruct national life. And it is this order of constructive statesmanship on the part of her enemies which Germany will seek to block at all hazards. She cannot escape it if she loses the war on the battle field, and she is determined not to make Napoleon's mistake and hold on to her gains. She remembers the chances he had to save the Rhine frontier in 1814, and she will not, like Napoleon, rely too long on arms alone.

Yet it must be transparent to every thoughtful man that the real issues to be settled are not those issues which, because of their familiarity, are most familiar to the allied public. Certainly Belgium must be liberated and restored, France must have Alsace-Lorraine and Italy her Irredenta, but Germany could pay all these prices out of her collected resources and still have the title to all her own lost colonies, from Samoa to Togoland, and not feel the cost, if she were permitted to hold on in the Baltic provinces, in Poland, in the Ukraine, in the Crimea and in Asiatic Turkey.

The real danger to the world lies in that opportunity which Germany may win in this war to organize the millions of Slavonic and Latin peoples along her frontiers and along Austrian frontiers. Her German purposes to rule the world, to restore the domination of the Russian empire, must be found in the creation along the pathways of German expansion of strong states capable of developing into still stronger states and capable of seeing the road for ever. Such states are Poland, Rumania and Serbia; while it is exactly as important that German rule should be abolished at Constantinople and the Osmanli empire resolved into its natural elements.

The greatest danger for the future does not lie in the German threat to Paris or Calais; we may lose both and win the war, and it is hardly conceivable that we shall lose either. The greatest danger does not lie in my defeat of the military side grave as are the dangers ahead and heavy as German military blows are bound to be between now and the fourth anniversary of the battle of the Marne, which should see the climax of the present campaign. What we have to fear most now is that German military power, without winning the war outright, will make sufficient progress on the map to persuade a war weary world to make peace, ignorantly or because of approximate exhaustion of resources. The greater issues which were in all minds at the outset of the struggle and continue to hypnotize most observers.

Crushed Army Necessary.

We shall have no permanent peace with Germany until the German army is beaten in the field. It can hardly be said that this year, and it will be the business of German diplomacy, once the campaign is over, to remove all chance of such defeat by negotiating a profitable peace, a peace which shall leave Germany the "jumping off places" for next time. Just as the Napoleonic legend was invincible until Napoleon had fought Waterloo, so the legend of the German army's invincibility will survive anything but a defeat which cannot be explained away. And while the German army maintains its supremacy of the German empire it will continue to plan new attacks upon the world.

The Europe which existed before August, 1914, has been swept away; Russia is in an upheaval which no man can measure, but there is a Poland to be made with almost as great ease as Italy was made in the last century. Poland is the natural Slav sentinel along the Vistula and for long centuries she maintained that role heroically and successfully. Serbia is the natural sentinel of the Balkans against invasion coming out of Europe from the north or out of Asia from the south. Rumania and Serbia together can hold the Danube barrier if only the Rumanian and Serbian peoples are united within their own natural and racial frontiers.

It seems to me that the great danger will come when the campaign of 1918 is over and the German diplomacy undertakes to avoid the threat which our own enormous army, for it will be enormous by the campaign of 1919, will have for the German army. And Ger-

many's diplomacy will seek to turn to account the war weariness of the whole world, it will beyond all else drive at French weariness and turn to instant account any outburst of sentimental and purblind British pacifism. But beyond all else Germany will seek to capitalize American ignorance of what have become the real issues of the war, by seeking to make concessions in questions once vital, still important, but no longer of first importance.

And I believe it will in a considerable measure depend upon America's attitude whether the German peace offensive fails, or the defeat of the German war offensive depended in some part on the speed with which we got our new armies to France. We must expect and reckon with the war weariness of the masses of our allies; we must be on our guard against weakness that comes from wounds suffered in brave resistance and in resistance maintained almost beyond human endurance. Our leadership, not perhaps in ideas, but certainly in spirit, may be the decisive factor in repulsing the German peace offensive and in making man peace offensive must be repulsed if the war is to end in making the world safe for democracy or secure against the German thing, however one may characterize it.

If only the American public could be brought to see the questions of Poland and Serbia, of Rumania and of the Bosphorus as clearly as they see the questions of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Irredenta, the failure of the German peace offensive would be assured. If only the fact could be made clear that Germany and Austria could afford to evacuate Brussels and Trieste, Strassburg and Metz; if they could hold Belgrade and Constantinople, Warsaw and Riga; that Germany could well afford to lower her flag forever in South and Central Africa if she could hold open the roads to Asia, north and south—then the voice of American public opinion would warn American diplomacy against German envoys.

No man understands the Russian problem, and there is a manifest reaction on the part of the European nations which have suffered most by reason of Russia's desertion to abandon to the Germans the fate of the world. The temptation is natural, but the costs of such a course would be enormous. On the other hand, no man can suggest a way in which to insure Russian regeneration, no matter what help be furnished, and the reconstitution of Poland is not only possible, but carries with it the hope that behind the Polish barrier Russia may regain her national health without fear of German domination.

As it stands 75,000,000 Germans, 10,000,000 Magyars dominating populations of other races as numerous or even more numerous, and unless those races are now freed the slavery may be perpetual, and out of these enslaved peoples Germany will construct new armies, and in due course of time make new attacks upon Europe. This is the story of Prussia; this is the history of the Hohenzollerns; and as long as the way is open and the human material is at hand the Germans are bound to keep on in their determination to restore the Roman world under German control.

We are winning the war on the battlefield. Despite the dangers in the immediate future, there is clear water ahead, so far as the military problems are concerned. But we are just entering the danger zone, so far as the peace offensive is concerned. The German is preparing his new line of attack and his new methods of combat. We shall have every article of his whole stock employed for the precise purpose of blinding us to the real issues at stake and keeping open the roads to new expansions and the hopes of new conquests. We must permit our eyes to be blinded, our wits to be dulled, our mistaken conceptions of Germans or of German ideas to deceive us, we shall have it all to do over again and the German will win the war.

It is the duty of the United States to fight until Belgium is freed and France and Italy regain their lost and rightful citizens and frontiers. But this is not a measure of our duty. Coming latest into the war and having suffered least, it is our duty to see most clearly that the larger issues are. Germany has dynamited the Russian edifice, but it would be fatal to leave her in possession of the ruins. Permanent Austro-German control in Serbia lands would mean the peace that follows this struggle would be a truce, a breathing spell only.

There has been a good deal of nonsense talked first and last about freeing enslaved peoples. They should be freed we ought to do all that we can to aid in liberating them, but we ought to recognize that in freeing them we are not engaged upon a quixotic mission, but in erecting barriers against our common enemy. For 300 years and more the Serbs fought the Turk along the Danube and broke the weight of his thrust and thus contributed greatly to the salvation of Europe against Turk and Teuton. Both races have a new mission in the new order that is to come, but it is essential that the American people should understand that the mission is one of vital importance to them, that it is a necessary part of the insurance we are going to take out against a repetition of the great tragedy of the world war.

Not Talking Times.

We have got a new German offensive to meet and break and it is idle to talk about peace terms and peace negotiations while the German is less than 50 miles from Paris and gathering his legions for a new thrust toward the Seine or the channel. We are not out of the area of military dangers yet, and to discuss peace terms is to fall into a German trap, as we have fallen before. But it is getting close to the time when the German will have to win his military decision or go back to his second line, and his second line is diplomacy. And we have got to be ready for him there, for we can lose the war there just as easily as on the battle field, and it will be harder to win back, once we have lost it in this fashion.

In the German mind a peace campaign is a war measure, and as his fighting chances diminish he turns more and more eagerly to the second arm. When we talk about peace, we allies, it is with the thought of ending the conflict, but with the German it is merely the effort to use a desire for peace among his enemies as a means of winning something he has not won by the sword or perceives he cannot hold by the sword if the battle goes to his logical conclusion.

Unless all signs fail, the German is getting ready for a new peace offensive. It will be the most dangerous of all, because with everything at stake he will make it so. If it fails, like his present military offensive, then he will lose the war. If it succeeds he will win

the war, even if he never gets another mile nearer to Paris and ultimately surrenders Metz and Strassburg.

No German peace proposal will be a real peace proposal, a proffer of peace on reasonable or possible terms, while the German army is unconquered, because all peace proposals will be controlled by those who control the German army. Therefore all proposals must be met as attacks by the enemy, not as anything else. The way to peace remains through military victory, and before we can hope for victory we must repulse first the German military attack, which is now going forward, and next the German peace offensive, which is preparing.

The German military offensive must be beaten in the west. Ludendorff has temporarily made "westerners" of us all, but the peace offensive will be in the east, and when it opens there we, too, must become "easterners," for the decision of the war will be based on permanent subjugation or complete liberation of eastern lands and races from the German yoke. Victory on the Marne, the Seine and the Somme must be turned to account on the Vistula, the Danube and the Golden Horn. These are the issues of the war, and tests of real victory or of actual failure on our part and on the part of our allies.

## CHINESE REFUGEES WORK FOR THE ALLIES

San Antonio, Tex.—Natives of China, refugees from Mexico and interned prisoners of the United States, 450 Chinese at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis are doing their part to help the allies of their country win the war.

When General Pershing abandoned his pursuit of Francisco Villa in the mountains and deserts of western Chihuahua, Mexico, and started back to the border, the Chinese colon in that section packed their belongings onto wagons, carts and burros and trailed out behind the American expeditionary force. They feared Villa and his bandits would carry out their threats to kill all Chinese in the region, and General Pershing gave them permission to proceed to the border with his column.

Arriving at Columbus, N. M., the Chinese were placed in an internment camp until arrangements were made between representatives of the United States immigration department, the Chinese government and the tons to which the Chinese belong for their transfer to San Antonio. Here they were allotted to the army camps and posts where they do all classes of work for the army and do it well.

Many of these Chinese are wealthy, having owned stores and ranches in Mexico. They have endowed a bed in the American hospital at San Antonio, France, gave what was considered as the largest chop suey party ever held in Texas as a Red Cross benefit, subscribed to Red Cross funds, and many have bought Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps. Many of the Chinese have applied for permission to enlist in the United States army.

## RUSH PRODUCTION OF BOATS TO CONTINUE

Detroit, Mich.—The rate of production of Ford Eagle boats, or submarines "killers," will not be decreased now that the first boats have taken the water, according to a statement by Henry Ford, the manufacturer.

"Do you think you can produce the boats as rapidly after the first one as you did the first?" a reporter asked before the completed craft was placed in the water.

"I don't think so; I know so," was the reply. "Superficial as to the rate of production after the first launching, which had been set for July 1, varied greatly and Mr. Ford, with his statement, put an end to gossip that there might be a slackening."

The same efficiency plan employed in the big automobile plant to produce cars with a minimum of lost motion is to be followed in the Eagle ship-building plant. Raw material is entered at one end of the big plant and the finished product is taken out at the other end. Training of thousands of workmen, each for certain duties in building the Eagles, has kept pace with the task of constructing the production plant.

## MEXICAN GIRLS ARE GOOD HOUSE SERVANTS

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican girls have solved the servant problem for households in American border cities such as El Paso.

Mexican servants are both plentiful and reasonable in their charges. For \$3 per week a good nurse maid may be secured from the Mexican quarter here. Four dollars a week will buy a full work, while \$5 and \$6 are the rates charged by the Mexicans for cooking, laundry work and living on the premises. The wage scale is not the problem with this class of household servants and the Mexican is practically the only available servant in the border, the negroes and Chinese being few and always retained in the same homes from year to year.

The Mexican servant girl, within her limitations, is a hard working, faithful and fairly efficient worker. Even the poorest poor girls who know nothing of gas stoves, running water or electric appliances develop into satisfactory servants if patience and perseverance is shown. They work hard, rarely complain and accept their place in the home without protest. They are especially desirable nurse maids. They like children, having had experience with children in their own families and are gentle with little ones.

## BUT LITTLE GRAIN FOR GERMANS IN UKRAINE

Vologda, April, (by mail).—Information has reached the American embassy here that the peasants in the Ukraine are whence Germany expected to obtain the largest part of her new grain supply, are sowing only enough grain for their own needs.

Fearing that their land will be confiscated or divided, the grain taken away from them, they are putting in very little seed. In fact in many cases the seed itself has been confiscated, either by Germans, various factious armies or roving bands of soldiers.

In some of the villages which the Germans occupied, they seized all grain excepting four poods (144 pounds) per inhabitant, which must last the people until the late fall harvest.

Conditions throughout the Russian wheat fields, according to reports to the embassy, are similar to those of the Ukraine. Land troubles, wherein village landlords village for the land, and absence of workers from the fields, have contributed, as well as fear of seizure, to the failure to plant more than 30 or 40 per cent of the fields.

As conditions of actual starvation have prevailed in many Russian communities for several months, actual famine is facting millions of Russian next winter.